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09/717,698	11/20/2000	Mario L. Cesana	END920000054US1	8471

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EXAMINER

BETIT, JACOB F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/717,698

Applicant(s)

CESANA ET AL.

Examiner

Jacob F. Betit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
DOV POPOVICI  
TECHNICAL CENTER 2100

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

1. The arrangement of the disclosed application does not conform with 37 CFR 1.77(b).

Section headings are boldfaced throughout the disclosed specification, and Technical Field and Related Art do not appear in upper case lettering. Section headings should not be underlined and/or **boldfaced**, and they should appear in upper case lettering. Appropriate corrections are required according to the guidelines provided below:

2. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

#### **Arrangement of the Specification**

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or  
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
- (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.

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- (1) Field of the Invention.
- (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 4-10, 12-16, 18-26, and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by MacPherson (U.S. patent No. 4,972,175).

As to claim 1, MacPherson teaches a security enclosure (abstract), comprising:  
an electronic assembly (see column 1, lines 11-17);  
a tamper respondent wrap secured at least partially around the assembly (see column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 14); and  
an extension cable electrically connecting the wrap to the assembly (see column

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6, line 39 through column 7, line 2).

As to claim 4, MacPherson teaches wherein the tamper respondent wrap further includes a plurality of bonding pads formed at a first end of the wrap (see column 6, lines 49-57).

As to claim 5, MacPherson teaches wherein the tamper respondent wrap further includes a system of resistors within each layer of the wrap (see column 2, lines 15-20).

As to claim 6, MacPherson teaches wherein the system of resistors connects ink traces within each layer of the wrap to the bonding pads (see column 2, lines 15-20, where the "ink" is also used as the "system of resistors").

As to claim 7, MacPherson teaches wherein the extension cable further includes a plurality of interconnections at a first end of the extension cable (see column 6, lines 51-52).

As to claim 8, MacPherson teaches wherein the extension cable further includes a plurality of bonding pads at a second end of the extension cable (see column 6, lines 49-57).

As to claim 9, MacPherson teaches wherein wires connect the interconnections

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and the bonding pads of the extension cable (see column 6, lines 63-49).

As to claim 10, MacPherson teaches wherein a plurality of bonding pads on the wrap are bonded to a plurality of bonding pads on the extension cable (see column 6, lines 49-57).

As to claim 12, MacPherson teaches wherein the wrap at least partially covers the extension cable (see figure 10).

As to claim 13, MacPherson teaches wherein the extension cable comprises a flexible dielectric material (see column 6, lines 39-43).

As to claim 14, MacPherson teaches security enclosure, comprising:  
an electronic assembly (see column 1, lines 11-17);  
an extension, having a first end inserted in the assembly (see column 6, lines 52-53), and a second end having at least one bonding pad thereon (see column 6, lines 49-57); and

a tamper respondent wrap at least partially surrounding the assembly (see column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 14), having at least one corresponding bonding pad, wherein the bonding pad of the extension is secured to the bonding pad of the wrap (see column 6, lines 49-57).

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As to claim 15, MacPherson teaches wherein the first end of the extension comprises at least one interconnection which forms an electrical connection between the assembly and the extension (see column 6, lines 52-53).

As to claim 16, MacPherson teaches wherein the at least one interconnection is electrically connected to the at least one bonding pad of the extension via a wire (see column 6, lines 39-62).

As to claim 18, MacPherson teaches wherein the wrap further includes a system of resistors connecting ink traces within the wrap to the bonding pads of the wrap (see column 2, lines 15-20, where the "ink" is also used as the "system of resistors").

As to claim 19, MacPherson teaches wherein the extension comprises a flexible cable (see column 6, lines 39-43).

As to claim 20, MacPherson teaches a security enclosure (see abstract), comprising:

- an electronic assembly (see column 1, lines 11-17); and
- a tamper respondent wrap electrically connected to the assembly (see column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 14) via an attachable extension (see column 6, line 39 through column 7, line 2).

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As to claim 21, MacPherson teaches wherein the attachable extension comprises a flexible extension cable (see column 6, lines 39-43).

As to claim 22, MacPherson teaches wherein the tamper respondent wrap comprises a plurality of bonding pads formed on an end thereof (see column 6, lines 49-57).

As to claim 23, MacPherson teaches wherein the extension comprises a plurality of bonding pads formed on a first end thereof (see column 6, lines 49-57).

As to claim 24, MacPherson teaches wherein the bonding pads of the wrap are secured to the bonding pads of the extension (see column 6, lines 49-57).

As to claim 25, MacPherson teaches wherein the extension further comprises a plurality of interconnections formed at a second end of the extension (see column 6, lines 52-53).

As to claim 26, MacPherson teaches wherein a system of resistors electrically connects the bonding pads of the wrap to ink traces of the wrap (see column 2, lines 15-20, where the "ink" is also used as the "system of resistors").

As to claim 28, MacPherson teaches a flexible extension (see column 6, lines 39-



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43) for use in a security enclosure (see abstract), comprising:

a first end having a plurality of interconnections which are inserted within an electronic assembly of the enclosure (see column 6, lines 52-53);

a second end having a plurality of bonding pads thereon which are secured to a tamper respondent wrap of the enclosure (see column 6, lines 49-57); and

wherein the cable electrically connects the wrap and the assembly (see column 6, lines 39-62).

As to claim 29, MacPherson teaches wherein the bonding pads of the extension are bonded to bonding pads of the wrap (see column 6, lines 49-57).

As to claim 30, MacPherson teaches wherein the extension comprises a dielectric material (see column 6, lines 39-43).

As to claim 31, MacPherson teaches method of forming a security enclosure (see abstract, where by telling how the enclosure is formed a method is being explained), comprising:

providing an electronic assembly having an opening therein (see column 1, lines 11-17);

inserting a first end of an. extension within the opening of the assembly (see column 6, lines 52-53);

wrapping a tamper respondent wrap at least partially around the assembly (see

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column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 14); and

electrically connecting a second end of the extension to the wrap (see column 6, lines 49-57).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacPherson (U.S. patent No. 4,972,175) in view of Fischer (U.S. patent No. 5,136,643).

As to claim 2, MacPherson does not teach wherein the electronic assembly comprises a cryptographic processor card.

Fischer teaches a time notarization apparatus which performs public key cryptography operations to obtain trusted time stamping (see abstract); in which he teaches wherein the electronic assembly comprises a cryptographic processor card (see column 3, lines 16-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson to include wherein the electronic assembly comprises a cryptographic processor card.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

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the invention was made to have modified MacPherson by the teachings of Fischer because wherein the electronic assembly comprises a cryptographic processor card would prevent external access to the private key value stored in a processor register (see Fischer, column 3, lines 43-50).

7. Claims 3, 11, 17, and 27, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacPherson (U.S. patent No. 4,972,175) in view of Burton (U.S. patent No. 4,972,175).

As to claim 3, MacPherson does not teach wherein the tamper respondent wrap includes an adhesive inner surface that adheres the wrap to the electronic assembly.

Burton teaches a planar intelligent battery label for the exterior surface of a standard battery pack (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the tamper respondent wrap includes an adhesive inner surface that adheres the wrap to the electronic assembly (see column 10, lines 1-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson to include wherein the tamper respondent wrap includes an adhesive inner surface that adheres the wrap to the electronic assembly.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson by the teachings of Burton because wherein the tamper respondent wrap includes an adhesive inner surface that

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adheres the wrap to the electronic assembly would provide a way to attach the base to the device (see Burton, column 10, lines 1-2).

As to claim 11, MacPherson does not teach wherein a thermal compression bonding process bonds the bonding pads on the wrap to the bonding pads on the extension cable.

Burton teaches wherein a thermal compression bonding process bonds the bonding pads on the wrap to the bonding pads on the extension cable (see column 11, lines 1-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson to include wherein a thermal compression bonding process bonds the bonding pads on the wrap to the bonding pads on the extension cable.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson by the teachings of Burton because wherein a thermal compression bonding process bonds the bonding pads on the wrap to the bonding pads on the extension cable would provide efficient mechanical strength and low series resistance in the electrical connection (see Burton, column 11, lines 7-9).

As to claim 17, MacPherson does not teach wherein the wrap further includes an adhesive on an inner surface of the wrap to secure the wrap to the assembly.

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Burton teaches wherein the wrap further includes an adhesive on an inner surface of the wrap to secure the wrap to the assembly (see column 10, lines 1-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson to include wherein the wrap further includes an adhesive on an inner surface of the wrap to secure the wrap to the assembly.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson by the teachings of Burton because wherein the wrap further includes an adhesive on an inner surface of the wrap to secure the wrap to the assembly would provide a way to attach the base to the device (see Burton, column 10, lines 1-2).

As to claim 27, MacPherson does not teach wherein the bonding pads of the wrap are secured to the bonding pads of the extension using a thermal compression bonding process.

Burton teaches wherein the bonding pads of the wrap are secured to the bonding pads of the extension using a thermal compression bonding process (see column 11, lines 1-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson to include wherein the bonding pads of the wrap are secured to the bonding pads of the extension using a thermal compression bonding process.

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It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified MacPherson by the teachings of Burton because wherein the bonding pads of the wrap are secured to the bonding pads of the extension using a thermal compression bonding process would (see Burton, column 11, lines 7-9).


**Conclusion**

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob F. Betit whose telephone number is (703) 305-3735. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9 am to 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (703) 305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

jfb  
January 22, 2004

  
DOV POPOVICI  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100